THE NEW ERA OF INDUSTRY.

DEVOTED TO THE ORGANIZATION OF LABOR, LAND REFORM, WORKING MEN'S PROTECTIVE UNIONS, UNIVERSAL FREEDOM, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIBERTY, ORDER AND JUSTICE IN INDUSTRY, WILL INSURE UNIVERSAL WEALTH, KNOWLEDGE AND SOCIAL HARMONY.

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MISCELLANY.

[From "Punch[London] Puppet Show."]

THE BROTHERHOOD OF NATIONS.

AN ANTICIPATION.

Suggested by Beranger's "*Saint Alliance des Peuples.*"

The wars had ceased; the weary nations furled
Their tattered flags, and sheathed their blunted swords,
And sick of blood, the decimated world
Counted its scars, its glories, and rewards;
A little whisper, raised in doubt and fear,
Made an appeal to all the suffering lands;
Form an alliance holy and sincere,
And join, join hands!

Old men, left childless and disconsolate;
Widows forlorn, and maidens sorrow-crowned;
The children loitering at the cottage gate;
The young men mournful, gazing on the ground,
Joined in the cry, lamenting, yet of cheer—
Repeating ever: O, ye ruined lands!
Form an alliance holy and sincere,
And join, join hands!

The ploughman, singing in the early morn,
Stopped in his task, and shuddered to behold—
Through the long furrows for the future corn—
Half buried skulls projecting from the mold;
Bones of his brethren scattered far and near;
And sadly gazing, sighed, "Unhappy lands!
Form an alliance holy and sincere,
And join, join hands!"

The whisper spread—it gathered as it went—
From crowd to crowd the aspiration flew;
Distracted Europe stanched the wounds that rent
Her bleeding bosom, pierced at Waterloo;
Her wisest sons, with voices loud and clear,
Took up the words and bore them o'er the lands;
Form an alliance holy and sincere,
And join, join hands!

Why should ye drag, said they, the furious car
Of idiot Ambition? Why, with sweat and moil,
Follow the fleeting demi-gods of War,
And with your blood make runnels through the soil?
Long have ye suffered—long in mad career
Borne fire and sword and sorrow through the lands;
Form an alliance holy and sincere,
And join, join hands!

Sheathed be the sword forever—let the drum
Be schoolboy's pastime—let your battles cease,
And be the cannon's voice forever dumb,
Except to celebrate the joys of peace.
Are ye not brothers? God, whom ye revere,
Is as not Father of all climes and lands?
Form an alliance holy and sincere,
And join, join hands!

The words grew oracles; from mouth to mouth
Rapid as light the truth-laden accents sun;
From the cold Norland to the sunny South—
From East to West, they warmed the heart of man;
The prosperous people with a sound of cheer
Passed the glad watchword through the smiling lands,
Form an alliance holy and sincere,
And join, join hands!

They spread, they flew, they fructified space;
The spear and sword hung rusting on the walls,
Preserved as relics of a bygone race,
When men went mad, and gloried in their brawls;
Peace, the fair mother of each bountious year,
Dropped corn and wine on the prolific lands.
Form an alliance holy and sincere,
And join, join hands!

England forgot her deeds of battle done;
France blushed at "glory" gained in fields of gore;
German, Italian, Spaniard, Pole, and Hun,
Thought Kings a lesson and were foes no more;
Knowledge achieved the circuit of our sphere,
And Love became the gospel of the lands—
When that alliance holy and sincere,
Had joined all hands.

THE MOON.

A LECTURE BY PROFESSOR NICHOLS.

So far as we know aught concerning the primary planets, matter exists there in the same three normal conditions as we find it existing on the earth, namely, in the solid, the liquid, and the aeriform or gaseous states. These orbs have, as far as we know, atmospheres; and we discern floating about in these atmospheres clouds clearly indicating that there is developed in them matter in a liquid state, so that the inference is, that their physical constitution is in every respect similar to that of our own earth. There is one important exception to this, however, which we are certain is manifested by one orb, and which may characterize all the secondary planets. This exception occurs in the moon. In the moon we find matter in the form of air. The moon has an atmosphere, though a small one. There are many doubts concerning an atmosphere in the moon, but I think, however, that the phenomena which have been observed during solar eclipses, go to show that it has an atmosphere. (Matter in the liquid form, however, does not exist on the moon. There is no water in this luminary, and never has been any, a truth which we shall be able to establish in the course of the lecture. The mode in which we ascertain the absence of water in the moon, is very simple and accurate. It is as follows: As we can trace the moon through all its phases, we may also trace the line of increasing or waning light, which is the line of the beginning of morning or the close of evening, across every portion of its surface. Now if that light passed across an ocean or great lake, or any collection of liquid, we would find, as is the case when our own ocean is the horizon, that it would be an even line unmarked by any ruggedness, but on the contrary this line is rugged everywhere, arising from the shadows cast by irregularities in the ground across which it stretches. The moon indeed, has comparatively flat places, such as those dark spots marked on the map, easily seen on the moon's surface with a good telescope, but even there the ground is undulating and quite unlike any collection of water.

The moon, of all other bodies, is situated so that we can obtain the most favorable view of it with the telescope. In the first place, the entire absence of water causes the absence of clouds; hence the surface is never tinged with obscurity, or if tinged at all, only obscured in consequence of the mist floating in our own atmosphere. All the other planets are more or less obscured by clouds floating in their atmosphere. Venus, for instance, although so near us, has such a heavy atmosphere constantly surcharged with clouds, that our knowledge of the orb is doubtful; while Mars, although much farther from the earth, is, owing to the variety of its atmosphere and its freedom from clouds, seen with singular distinctness. The moon, as before remarked, having none of these obstructions, appears clear and distinct. Beside, it is comparatively very near the earth—being only 240,000 miles from us, a distance which, astronomically speaking, is but a mere unit. Now taking into account what the telescope can do, the moon is brought very near us. A nine inch telescope, with a magnifying power of a thousand times, which I for some time used, brought, as you can readily calculate, the orb within two hundred and forty miles of me. A telescope with a magnifying power of three thousand times would bring it within eighty miles, and by applying a power of ten thousand, which might be done under favorable circumstances, this luminary would be brought within the small distance of twenty-four miles! The audience must not compare observing the moon at this distance of twenty-four miles with viewing an object located on the earth, at the same distance, for the view of the earthly object would be obstructed by the lowest and densest portion of our atmosphere; but it should be compared with the view we would have of an object situated directly above us, at the height of twenty, four miles, when the vision would be much less affected by the atmosphere intervening, as it would be of the clearest and best quality. I hope the audience will not take such a view of the matter as a gentleman did, who, on hearing me state that we could go within eighty miles of the moon, waited on me in troubled wonder, asking why we did not skip over the intervening space and go out to it altogether!

There are three classes of lunar mountains. The first class consists of isolated, separate, distinct mountains of a very curious character. The distinguishing characteristic of these mountains is this; they started up from a plain quite suddenly. On the earth, it is well known that mountains generally go in ranges or groups, but we find these isolated lunar mountains standing up entirely apart—never having been connected with any range. Here is one [the lecturer here pointed to a splendid telescopic map of the moon] named Pico, which is 9,000 feet high. This mountain has the form of an immense sugar-loaf; and if the audience can imagine a fairly proportioned sugar-loaf 9,000 feet in height, and themselves situated above it so as to be able to look down upon its apex, they will have an approximate idea of the appearance of Pico. There are many other mountains of a similar description scattered over the moon's surface, and these mountains not only stand apart from each other, but what is still more remarkable, the plains on which they stand are but *slightly disturbed*. How singular, then, the influence that shot these mountains up 9,000 feet and yet scarcely disturbed the plain in their immediate neighborhood.

The second class of lunar elevations consists of mountain ranges. Now this is the principal feature of the mountains upon the earth. They are rarely found associated in any other manner than in vast ranges. This phenomena is also found in the moon, but there it is the *exception*; only two principal ranges are found, and these appear to have been originally one range. One is called the Appenines. It is so well seen, that just as the line of light is passing through the moon, you will think it is, generally speaking, a crack in its surface; but a telescope of ordinary power will at once manifest it to be a range of mountains. Now the lunar Appenines may be compared with the loftiest ranges of mountains upon earth. It is 18,000 feet high, and there is another range still higher—rising 25,000 feet above its base. In this feature, then, the moon corresponds with the earth, but with this difference: what is the *rule* on the earth, is the *exception* on the moon.

There is, however, another very remarkable feature in which these ranges in the moon correspond with the terrestrial ranges. We find that one side the mountains are quite steep, descending precipitously, while on the other side they slope away through an extensive highland. Now this very remarkable law holds also with respect to our terrestrial ranges. It is not universal, but is so general that some of our geologists have assumed it as mainly indicative of the cause that has upheaved our mountains. The Himmalaya mountains presented this feature most strikingly. On the south side they are bold and precipitous, while on the north they shelve gradually away, extending in picturesque grandeur over many a mile of mingled mountains, valley, gentle declivity and rolling plain, till at last they slope gently down and are lost in the level earth. So, too, the Andes exhibit this feature. It is a fact too remarkable to be considered accidental, and assuredly the cause which produced it upon earth must be similar in nature to what evolved it in the moon. Now our physical geographers have usually been disposed to attribute the terrestrial phenomena to the action of great floods or currents of water originating in different ways. And it seems no inadequate illustration of the benefit which astronomical observations might bestow upon geology, that the moon negatives this explanation at once, for on this orb, as we have said, no liquid exists and has never been.

But the prevalent form of elevation belongs to neither class. At least two-fifths of the surface of our luminary are studded with profound caverns penetrating its body, and generally engirt at the top by a great wall of rock which is surmounted or crowned by lofty peaks. These caverns, or, as they have been termed, *craters*, vary in diameter from fifty to sixty miles to the smallest space visible, probably one hundred and fifty feet; and the number increases as the distance diminishes, so that the multitude of the small ones passes enumeration.

In order to impress upon you what these objects are, let us pay a visit to one of them, say the crater of Tycho. As we approach the crater, we will find a very rough country. Our first glance would be arrested by a wall of solid rock appearing in the horizon, stretching fifty miles away. As we approach we will find this wall up to the height of about 3,000 feet. Suppose we ascend: What do we expect to see on the other side—a slope? On the contrary, when we arrive at the top, we find ourselves on the brink of a precipice that in one leap goes down 13,000 feet! Then we discover below that enormous depth some similar ranges of mountains, lying like terraces and stretching round the base of the wall, and a little onward beyond these lies the bottom of the chasm, which is 17,000 feet from where we stand. The diameter of the cavern is about fifty-five miles. If a person were standing down in its centre he would see on every side, at a distance of twenty-five miles, an appalling precipice rising up 17,000 feet—2,000 feet higher than Mount Blanc. If there are any inhabitants there, they must have some means of locomotion with which we are unacquainted.

Such then is Tycho, and precisely of this kind are all the craters in the moon. Many of them are not so deep, and some of them are deeper. Some in the southern part of the moon are said to be so deep that we can never see the bottom. Whether this be so or not, there are several 3,000 feet in diameter and as deep as Tycho.

Now it is evident on the very first glance, that even our *largest* volcanic craters are not to be compared with these caverns of the moon. The largest we have any knowledge of, is in the South Sea Islands, but that is comparatively small, and is situated at the top of a mountain. In order to discern aught similar upon the earth, then, we must look to larger displays of the disrupting energy.

Can we form any idea regarding the nature of the power which could produce craters like Tycho? There is a feature connected with this crater which, in this respect, is of high importance. I mean those broad bands which issue from it and go across the surface of the moon, even to the distance, in one case at least, of 1,700 miles. The lecturer seemed to render it probable that, like our own trap-dykes, these bands consist of matter which must have come up from the interior of the moon's mass through cracks in its solid crust. Now as these cracks must have been formed by the convulsion which produced Tycho, this convulsion, then, must have been sudden, as well as most violent, at once producing the cavern itself and cracking the moon in the manner in which we see it. The phenomena here indeed cannot be reconciled to any gradual operation or the action of any force long continued. It must have been as sharp as violent; instantaneous, after the manner of an explosion. The imagination, habituated to the comparative quiet of our time, cannot easily reach the conception of a convulsion like this. Let my audience not discredit or doubt the speculation because of the fancied oddness or gigantic character of the force whose action it presumes. So far from being impossible, the like of it, in part at least, has passed during the progress of time in almost every region of our globe. It is clear and perfectly indisputable, that when our own gigantic ranges were pushed from the earth's interior they bore up along with them many miles of rock of vast thickness that once lay buried at the bottom of the ocean, and over which shell-fish crept, that are now entombed within their layers. Such convulsions were indeed often slow, and may have been occupied ages in their progress of completion, for the rocks that were disturbed are frequently little confused, lying around the central granitic mass as a graceful robe; but go with me to the Alps, or even to our own English Cumberland, or North Wales, and I could show you masses above masses which, when they were formed, lay as flat and as even as the surface of that floor, not only turned from their repose and tilted upward in the air, but, by the violence of the action that disturbed them, rolled over each other in confused heaps, presenting for miles together to the puzzled explorer the aspect of a crumpled and crushed sheet of paper. Yes! *there*, indeed, has been power immeasurable, scarce even conceivable; but the giant earthquake has an arm capable of all this work.

If the force that formed Tycho was so great, what became of the rocks that it blew out of Tycho? A cavern of that kind, fifty-five miles in diameter, is not an infinitesimal thing which may be easily formed. What became of these rocks? The most ready answer is, that they returned again to the surface of the moon just as matter thrown from the craters of our volcanoes returns again to the earth. There are circumstances however, I think, that will induce us to pause before we assert that this took place.

In the first place, the moon being a small body, does not exert much attractive power over a mass, therefore it would not take much force to drive away a body from the moon altogether, and send it lying about through space. If this matter did go back, where is it!—we certainly should see it if it was there. Therefore we may say it is probable that this matter did not go back to the moon at all, but that the violence of the shock was sufficient to send it off to seek its own fortune through space. Then what became of it? It must be moving through space in strange orbits; the planets are so regular that with them there is no chance for collision, but with these masses flying round through space there is no chance to escape collision; consequently it is to be expected that these masses would be continually coming in contact with the earth. Thus we may account for the falling of meteoric stones. This is not a strange phenomenon. At least two masses must fall to the earth per day—taking into account all that have been observed to fall—a phenomenon sufficiently large to require some important cause. Now if this force had sent off this matter from the moon, the meteoric stone would not be difficult to explain.

There was a theory concerning this phenomenon, called the "chemical theory," which, as far as I ever understood it, was this: "Suppose certain particles floating about in the atmosphere, then suppose particular forces should cause these particles to come in contact and unite, then particular stones would be the result." Now there are three difficulties attending this solution. First, it cannot be established "that such particles were floating about in the atmosphere." Secondly, it cannot be proved that "particular forces would cause them to unite;" and thirdly, it cannot be shown that "particular stones would result from their union."

MEDICAL FACTS.—Merchants generally die of the bilious, printers of the typhus, and brokers of the remittent fevers.

Masons usually go off with stone, gravel or dropsy.

Abolitionists and colliers always die of the black vomit.

Most tailors leave the world in fits—though their customers rarely do.

Disappointed actors usually die of mortification.

If an editor is unwell, you may be sure there is something wrong in the circulation.

Misers are frequently troubled with the gripes and pain in the chest.

Seamstresses suffer much from stitches in the side.

Some of our benevolent men are frequently attacked with inflammation of the bowels.

The children of coopers are never free from the hooping cough.

Lovers have a palpitation of the heart, and expectorate too much. The best remedy is a strong solution of Sal Soda.

Our congressional orators are never troubled with shortness of breath, although with them flatulence is common.

Dyers are subject to the blues and scarlet fever, and clockmakers to the tic doloureux.

Glaziers are never without pains.

Brewers are constantly ailing.

The King's evil is not known in this country, and is becoming rare even in Europe.—*John Donkey.*

An Illinois editor, speaking of a bankrupt in that State, says he broke every bank and Sabbath day that has been in that State for the last five years. Enterprising gentleman that! Our only surprise is that he has not been sent to Congress before this time.

A NEW TALE OF A TUB.

While at Venice, Lord Byron's fondness for aquatic excursions, which he engaged in almost daily, was very near proving fatal to himself and his company. Every one was eager for the honor of attending him; and there was not a gondolier in Venice, or a mariner in the Adriatic, who did not look upon the English lord as one of their own fraternity, and would have run any risk to oblige or serve him. He was very partial to the island of Sabioncello, which lies in the neighborhood of the city of Ragusa. He generally went thither in a four-oared gondola, in company with the Marchioness G——, and two or three friends. His writing materials he took care never to be without, and the lady took a sketch book; she had a good taste for landscape painting. A curious incident once occurred on one of these voyages; there are several small islands on the way, and they often touched at them to refresh, shoot or fish, for a few hours. The lesser Grossa is a rock barely covered with verdure, and not more than half a mile long, and about as much in breadth. Early one day they landed on it, and as there was a fine spring near its centre, where the only shelter from the sun can be found, under some bushes, they resolved to dine near that spot. The gondoliers were set to work, lighting fires and cooking fish, and all the party enjoyed themselves for two hours without reflection or care. When they thought of embarking, lo! the boat, which was but slightly made fast to the rocks, had drifted out to sea, and they beheld her the sport of the waves, full two leagues from land. They were twenty miles from Sabioncello, and the island near were not inhabited. His lordship laughed heartily at the dreadful visages of his companions; but it was really no laughing matter, as boats or vessels very seldom came near the place. They had guns and ammunition, fishing tackle in plenty, and some provisions; but in the boat there was a store for a week, for which they might sigh in vain. They began by erecting a flagstaff, on which they hoisted a white silk cloak belonging to the lady, as a signal of distress, and by the means of cloaks spread over the bushes, they formed a kind of a tent, and had no alternative but to wait patiently until they should be starved to death by cold or hunger, or relieved by some chance vessel observing their signal, and hearing their guns, which they fired at intervals. The weather was fine, and the tent being occupied by the lady, the gentlemen slept around, like Bedouin Arabs in an encampment. While their spirits and wine held out, they were not much depressed; but two nights passed in this situation put them all in a state of alarm, and they began to think of making a raft, but not a stick thicker than a man's thumb grew on the place. To swim from isle to isle was impracticable; and even Lord Byron began to look despondingly, when a Venetian nicknamed Cyclops, from being blind of an eye, suggested a plan, and at once, stimulated by the greatness of the reward held out to him, and by his own sense of danger, proceeded to put into immediate execution. Sabioncello was ill supplied with water, and they had brought a cask to fill, at this spring; this they contrived to cut through with their knives, and with a couple of sticks for paddles, Cyclops placed himself in a tub composed of one half of the cask, and to their great joy it floated with him very well. With a little spirits to comfort him, he launched out to sea in this novel bark, rolled along at a terrible rate for an hour, when getting into a current of great rapidity, he was hurried out of sight. As the current set in for the main land, they doubted not that he would be able to get assistance, and they were right; for on the following morning before daybreak, Cyclops returned, to their inexpressible joy, in a six-oared galley, with an ample store of fruits and wines to recruit their drooping and exhausted natures. He had been carried in his tub beyond the island of Sabioncello, and landed at Macarlisa, not far from Ragusa, having made a voyage of thirty miles in such a vehicle as never man before floated so far in. Lord Byron paid Cyclops liberally, and when they returned to Venice purchased him a new gondola, and called her *The Tub*, in memory of his exploit, of which he was justly proud and vain-glorious.

THE PROGRESS OF PRINCIPLE.—A letter from *Doherty* in Paris, to one of the editors of this paper, gives the most encouraging accounts of the progress of social principles on the continent of Europe. He says:

"You will have seen by the Democratic of the 8th of May, that your address to the French people and the Provisional Government was duly presented, and a translation of it inserted in the paper.

"Every thing is going on here as well as we can expect. The social question is universally discussed, and though the prejudices and the fears of the middle classes, greatly excited and even violently agitated, have threatened civil war and bloodshed, there is some hope that the question will be calmly, or at least peaceably discussed, and that serious attempts will be made to better the condition of the working classes, and that association under various forms, will be generally recognized as the only

practical means of realizing such improvements as will satisfy the wants and interests of all.

"The explosion of February has set all Europe in motion, and America will not be slow to profit by the movement. I think we may fairly hope that the New Era has dawned upon the world, and though the morning may be cold and the sun but visible, as yet, to those who are on the tops of the mountains, still it will be visible and gladdening before long, to the great mass who occupy the valleys and the plains of intellectuality. The schools are sinking into a sort of venerable weakness like old age, respected by all parties, but their systems and ideas are regarded as the germs only of the real social spirit that is gathering new strength, and like the germination and the growth of plants, the rising form seems different from that of the small seed which gave it birth. The social principle is everywhere acknowledged, but the schools are looked upon as sects which are too exclusive in their views respectively to satisfy the want of free and open thought, and action. This shooting forth of stems and branches, which seem incomplete in their apparent barrenness, will reproduce no doubt, in time, the seeds from which they sprang at first, and though the first seed may be decomposed in the obscurity of individual sects and schools, and die away and be forgotten as mere germs of parties, still the living principle of social science will be reproduced in multiplied abundance, and the concrete form of fruit which seemed to be entirely lost in leaves and branches, will come out again as the natural result of progressive growth and evolution."—*Harbinger.*

THE NEW ERA OF INDUSTRY.

Every man should be guarantied a permanent home on the earth, the choice of industrial pursuits, the power to limit, at will, the hours of labor, an equivalent for what he produces, the best opportunities for education, and freedom in every thing.

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1848.

THE FOURTH OF JULY COLLATION.

We shall not spend much time in recounting the hosts of working men who thronged the spacious saloon, and sat down to the Working Men's Collation, on the occasion of the "glorious fourth." Enough on this point to say, that "all things were provided and prepared, and awaited" the guests. And they came, about thirty-five all told. Like a true Spartan band, they went through the order of exercises, without flinching. Toasts were read to an indefinite number. Better were not offered in the country on that day. They were severally responded to, by airs of music from brazen and ready toned instruments. And then came the speaking in a genuine volley, for more than two hours. Speaking it was, too, especially that of John Turner. Rarely have we been so well pleased with a speech, as with that; and never so well pleased with Mr. Turner, as on that occasion.

The speaking took its cast, from the political skies. The drift of it was, to urge the eight thousand working men, united in Divisions of the Protective Union, to seize upon this disruption of old parties, as an occasion for making the interests of labor felt, in the formation of the new parties—to induce them to stand united on the measures of the freedom of the public land to actual settlers, land limitation, homestead exemption, the non-extension of slavery, the ten-hour law, &c.

We have repeatedly urged the importance, nay, the positive necessity of this measure, on the part of the Protective Unionists. They are pledged, and bound by their very principles to this course. If every other portion of the working men go blindly on in the old party traces, or fall tamely into the new ones, Protective Unionists cannot do so, without an abandonment of their principles, and becoming traitors to their brethren. We have repeatedly shown, that they have nothing to hope for from party connections, and that there exists no essential difference between the Whig and Democratic parties; while the fact, which will not be conjured down, swells up more and more conspicuously every year—that the condition of the laboring classes grows worse and worse, as their devotion to party increases. Political theory is one thing, and political measures are another. In relation to the former, the laborer has always been hoodwinked; in regard to the latter he never can be. Will the laboring classes henceforth, content themselves with being mere tags to whigs and democrats while they fight wind-battles, about how high a tariff—how many banks, how much internal improvement, we shall have; and what shall be done with the proceeds of the public lands, while they all agree as to the general principles involved? We again say, the only difference between these parties, is simply one of degree, and not of fact. Will you consent to waive your demand for a soil made free to every human being—for the exemption of your homesteads from the traps of wily Shylocks—for the limitation of land ownership—for direct taxation and the guaranty of the right to work to all who wish it, and for the non-extension of slavery into new territories and states—will you give up these demands, which you know to be just, equal and beneficial to all classes alike; for the poor work of carrying the soiled and dirty trains of these old parties? We cannot believe you will. We know you would not, if you fully understood the force of your own position, and had a clear appreciation of your own interest.

There are in New England, not fewer than eight thousand voters belonging to the fifty-six Divisions of the W. M. P. U. This is an immense balancing power between the parties—a power to which they would bend low in homage, were it once consolidated into an effective political organization. But the old parties are now dead. New ones are in the process of formation, and that will be the popular party, which presents the best and strongest issues to the people, which we pronounce to be those of the National Reformers, and Wilmot Proviso united.

Now these eight thousand men will without doubt vote to a man. The question then comes up, as to how they will vote. Shall we, friends, vote unitedly for measures, upon which we are all agreed, and which we all know, relate intimately to our entire welfare? or shall we abandon principle, for the purpose of thickening the smoke of party strife? For ourself, we prefer working in the clear atmosphere of principle. We now have it in our power to shape the politics of this nation, and give tone to them, for the next century. We can carry any ticket in this State, upon which we may unite. And if the working men do not secure the passage of the Homestead and Ten Hour bills at the next Legislature, it will be because they will not have deserved them, by voting consistently and unitedly. We have only to do two things, with united and determined action, and the result of the elections must be as we will. First, to organize among ourselves; second, to take the time at its tide.

1. As regards organization, we already have it. Never was there a more happy arrangement of instrumentalities for effecting political reform, than is presented by the Protective Union, in its numerous Divisions and their weekly meetings. These offer the best of opportunity for consultation, discussion and union of views and feelings. They correspond, or should be made to correspond, to the clubs and reform banquets in Europe, which have upturned the very thrones of that continent, and turned their occupants out to school-keeping, or other honorable occupation. It is this meeting together of the people, in their primary and individual capacity, which has given them a mutual understanding of each other's wants and feelings, and secured that unity which alone can give force to combined action. It is the rapid multiplication of these clubs in Ireland, which, according to the news by this last steamer, occasions the greatest apprehension in the mind of the British government. So long as the Irish people did but bluster and hold their promiscuous, incoherent and unorganized monster meetings, John Bull touched his finger to his nose, and with a significant grin, said, "*You can't come it.*" But when he sees the weekly club, where the people meet for consultation, for forming plans, undergoing a regular drill exercise, and for consolidating the most invincible organization, his face grows rigid with horror. So it has been with us. As long as we resorted to strikes, indignation meetings and street processions, monopolists and oppressors only laughed at us; but the Protective Union fills them with apprehension. It is not five days, since we saw a poor fellow in a most passionate bluster at the progress of our cause. He declared that it would not only ruin the business of all traders, but would also lead to a combination, to place just such men in office, and secure just such political measures as its adherents might please to say. We were exceedingly rejoiced to hear this testimony in behalf of the wisdom and efficiency of our organization. And we trust that our friends will resolve upon testing its potency over the new political parties. All that need be done in the premises is, for the working men of each Division to pledge themselves faithfully to mutual co-operation, for working men's measures. We don't wish to see a working men's party formed, unless we are driven to that extremity. We hate factions, and a factious spirit. We go for *fraternization* of parties, on the basis of a common humanity. All we ask is that the working men should be heard—that their interests should be represented in the parties which are about forming. This cannot be done, without a united expression of them on our part. If we will but unite upon plain measures, rather than upon fine-drawn party theories, we can elect the ticket of any party with which we may vote. If we go with the headlong party rabble, we shall continue to cry for the milk, which we have been so foolish as to kick over.

2. Upon taking time at its tide, all depends. There is a tide in human affairs, no one can doubt, who casts a glance upon the crumbling thrones and dynasties of Europe. Nor does it need a keener eye to see the same phenomenon in this country. What else means this so sudden and unlooked for dissolution of party ties and associations? this sudden elevation, in all minds, of this slavery question, to such high eminence? It is because of a real spring-tide in human affairs. It is because the question of Labor, is up, and demands answer—with its rights and significance—the former demanding respect, the latter appreciation. This fact of labor, is the one topic of discussion and agitation, the world over. Questions clustering thick upon it, like gushing grapes upon the vine, burden this pivotal one with their weight. The perplexing riddles of slavery, free soil, free homes, free trade and direct taxation; wages, capital and talent; free schools, universal education; internal improvement and a free and happy nation; all depend for solution upon rightly answering this of Labor. Who shall speak here when the laboring classes would be heard? Who of this class more competent to speak than the Protective Unionists and National Reformers, who have shown themselves to be the greatest of all men, in that they are the calm organizers of universal principles, into beneficent and impartial institutions? Now is their time to speak, in the midst of this fusion and re-casting of parties. If we wait until these parties shall have consolidated into some exclusive and narrow mould, we must thank ourselves for the result.

We hope our friends will go into the meetings of this new movement, determined to be heard. They ought to send delegates to the Buffalo Convention. Will not each of the fifty-nine Divisions be represented there? Let Boston at least send two or three. It will be a shame to them if they do not. Who would be fitter than John Turner?

We have never yet known a Unionist, who was not in favor of National Reform, and yet among the Divisions of the Protective Union, there is not the least action that way. The National Reformers are also in favor of Protective Union in trade, and still, we do not know of a single association which is based on that principle. This certainly ought not to be. These are but parts of one movement, which must inevitably gain strength by their union. In Europe our brethren have CLUBBED the kings to death; let us see if our Union cannot squeeze land-monopoly and labor-oppression to death. We celebrated the Fourth with these thoughts running in our head, and we resolved to lay them under the hair of our readers' heads, and see what would hatch.

MEETING OF THE SUPREME DIVISION OF THE W. M. P. U.—This body met on the 5th inst., in Boylston Hall, pursuant to call. The Divisions were not all represented, which was probably owing to the busy season of the year. Mechanics and working men find it difficult to leave their business for a single day during this season of the year. Now is the time, when they, like the bee, must be constantly busy in laying up their winter's food. In the turn of three or four months, they will be compelled to enter upon a period of idleness. They don't have the *right* to employment at all: and the *privilege* of working is vouchsafed them only during the warm season, if indeed they are fortunate enough to obtain it then. But in spite of all this, there was a pretty general representation at the meeting.

To us there is nothing more interesting than to observe the growth of the principles of co-operation, in the minds of the oldest friends of this movement. This is the third meeting of this body, at which we have been a spectator, and we can truly say, no one thing has struck us with more force, than this constant expansion of thought, of power of ready and intelligent action, and of ability both to speak and to understand each other. We have seen an enlargement of comprehension, and a growth of sentiments of mutual respect and courtesy, which leave no longer a doubt in our mind, of the capacity of the laboring classes to take care of themselves—nor a doubt that they are most fully doing so. We do not believe that a more earnest, honest or devoted set of men can be found, than were the delegates to this meeting of the Supreme Division. And this shows the Protective Union, to be not only a very much better way of transacting business, than the reigning one of competition, but that it is also a school, in which the working classes are unconsciously fitting themselves for seats in other places, now too exclusively filled by the myrmidons of a false and antagonistic industry, and a destructive system of trade.

It will be seen, by reference to the proceedings of the meeting, published in another column, that the business of establishing a Co-operative Shoe Store, is about to be taken into earnest hands. We deem this to be the next most important step to be taken in the work of protection to the industrial classes. It is one which is needed as much, if not more, than any other, and will doubtless be found perfectly feasible. The only thing needed to ensure it, is union among ourselves in the enterprise. And of this the best evidences were given, in the unanimous concurrence of opinion as to its importance.

There was a very animated and protracted discussion, on a motion to appoint a Committee, to whom should be referred the work of revising the Constitution. There was a pretty unanimous opinion as to the necessity of such revision and amendment, but there was supposed to be some informality in the motion, and the subject received a quietus on that account. For ourselves, we could not see the alleged informality. If the mover had desired a partial revision only, specifications as to wherein, according to the Constitution, would have been necessary: but the motion was for a *general revision*. The term *general revision*, in opposition to any *particular* amendment, was the only specification which the case admitted. It is to be hoped that the matter will come up at the October meeting, in such a form as to claim its action.

A word for the present, in regard to the Constitution, shall suffice, for at some future time we shall suggest considerable changes in that instrument. The very fact itself, that almost all the Divisions have felt obliged to disregard the Constitution in some respects, shows the necessity of so amending it, that, to do business correctly and safely, will not compel a departure from the bond of our Union. We were forcibly struck, by the numerous confessions on the part of delegates, that their respective Divisions had found it necessary to disregard certain portions of the Constitution. This of itself is enough to cause a demand for a revision of that document.

One feature at this meeting, which we regard as a great improvement upon all others, was that of a social repast, at which all the delegates, and ourself as an invited guest, took seats. The dinner was simple, yet ample enough, and good enough to satisfy the most fastidious delegate. Besides being a very much better dinner than is got at some hotels, it was very much cheaper, costing only twenty-five cents to a person. Besides here were the benefits of a friendly chat—genial humor and a good fellow feeling, crowned with speeches, sentiments and *bon mots*, which always go farther than most imagine, towards clenching the nails of success which any enterprise may drive. We hope that this occasion, will be a hint to our friends, to repeat the same at each meeting of the Supreme Division. It will not only be more economical than any other way of getting your eating done, but it will also be eating up your cause to some purpose. Not that it will consume it, far from that, but only the prejudice and obscurity which surround it.

THE PUBLIC CONTRACT SYSTEM.—[*Continued.*] —We are necessarily obliged to be brief in our statements in relation to this contract system, and it is not our intention to go into the full details of its operation and effects as it is now conducted. We shall accordingly omit many particulars which would go to show its tendency in a financial point of view, and its influence in other respects, and confine our attention to those features which affect the interests of the laboring classes who are brought in contact with it. We have but faintly alluded to the relation of the chief contractor to the Company or Corporation which employs him, and as briefly to the relation which the sub-contractor sustains to the latter. It will be our next endeavor to show the position of the laborers to these two parties, and in this connection we shall of course show more particularly, the relative attitudes of the three parties to each other.

The terms upon which the laborers are engaged upon the building of a rail-road, are confined simply to the rate of wages they are to receive for their work: they are engaged as laborers usually are, running the usual risks. The chief contractor occasionally employs a few upon such portions of the work as he chooses to construct with his own means, and the labor upon the remaining parts of the line is performed by operatives hired by the sub-contractors. Such is the disposition of the forces under the two classes of contractors, and if there be a choice of masters in the matter, the chief contractor is to be preferred; not that he offers better wages, but in consequence of the greater certainty of its being paid. The laborer hired by the sub-contractor, must depend entirely upon the faith or ability of his employer for his pay, as he has legally no claim upon the chief contractor or corporation. We have known repeated instances of the failure of sub-contractors, leaving a large amount of the funds due them for work performed, but reserved as security, by the contract stipulation, in the hands of the chief, and the laborers, with their families, obliged to leave, virtually robbed by the refusal of the latter to pay them their wages.

The terms of the bargain between a sub and chief contractor, prevent the laborers receiving any benefit from an accidental liberality on the part of the former, or from any merit of his own, in the matter of wages. The chief contractor, to ensure uniformity in this matter, provides that all authority regulating wages and the length of a day's work, shall emanate from himself, and from time to time to this effect he issues his orders, to disobey which constitutes a violation of contract and certainty of failure.

We have stated enough to show the fact, that the laborers upon the construction of rail-roads hold a most precarious chance of obtaining their wages; the liability of the failure of sub-contractors is so great, that upon one of the New England roads, of over one hundred miles in extent and now in progress of building, not more than three or four contractors, out of probably forty who have been engaged, have been able to go on with the sections they had undertaken; and these exceptions have succeeded only in consequence of the favor of the chief contractor in paying them better prices than others. Indeed there is abundant temptation in the contract system, to an unprincipled contractor, to cause these failures; it is the reserved balance of funds for work performed, lodged as security in his hands. When enough has thence accumulated for his purpose, it is easy to find a pretext, in the thousand conditions imposed on the sub-contractor, for breaking the contract, or if none actually exist, to manufacture one, that will lead to a forfeit of all legal claims upon him.

We regret the necessity which compels us to curtail our statements on this subject, but we trust we have said enough to show that the contract system is little better than an organized robbing machine. From the relation of the two classes of contractors, which consists merely in a transmitted authority to plunder the weakest, it will be seen that the laborer suffers worst. They must feed the two classes of contractors with the profits of their labor, and, unlike Gurth the swineherd attending upon hogs, they get precious small parings of the food they dispense. Like the waters of a mill privilege, the profits flowing from a laborer's work, are divided into *falls*; the first descent is into the chief contractor's pocket—the next and lesser one into the sub-contractor's—the last and least is the mere spilling and evaporation which constitutes the workman's portion. Allowing even that their stipulated wages were promptly paid, it may be shown that this amount does not enable them to weather the rocks of pauperism, or to keep life at an ordinary state of decency or comfort. The wages upon rail-roads in the Eastern and Middle States may possibly average 85 cents per diem for the working days in the year, which may be set down at 275, the remaining days being Sundays and inclement weather, when the laborer earns nothing. For the whole year's work, therefore, the laborer earns $234, or less than 70 cents per each day. How far such a sum is likely to meet the wants of a family, we should like to have some holder of a thousand shares of rail-road stock inform us.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE DIFFERENCE.—We are happy to learn, from the *Upland Union*, published at Chester, Pa., that the manufacturers of the City and County of Philadelphia have generally acquiesced in the Ten Hour Law, enacted by the last Legislature of Pennsylvania. They have quietly adopted it, and are practically testing its effect, upon the interest of both employer and employed. This shows a wide difference in respect for law between the States of Pennsylvania and New Hampshire. The latter State also, passed a Ten Hour Law last year, but it has been trampled upon by the manufacturers throughout the entire State. We shall see what the present Legislature will do. We shall see whether the people are to be really protected, or whether they are to be trifled with.

SOLIDARITE.—The Editor of the *Lowell Gazette* has been floundering in the depths of Noah Webster, and in the *limbo* of *dead* languages, after the meaning of this word, solidarity. Fatigued and out of breath from the labor, he has asked of us the meaning. If he had but used the good sense to call upon almost any Frenchman, he would have found the road to knowledge not difficult. But we suspect, that though Paris Eau du Cologne may not be ungrateful to our neighbor, a decided French odor is so, and therefore, he forebore consulting a French dictionary. We are very happy, however, to help his infirmity. Applied to people, nations and their destiny, the term signifies that humanity was originally endowed with a sort of sticking-plaster principle, or *conscience*, the use of which is, to preserve the integrity and unity of the race. The time is so long, since the two great political parties, Whig and Democratic, have made any use of it, that its existence has been denied, and its name utterly lost. But of late there have been some manifestations of its existence; and the strong combining force which it has exhibited, in drawing all of any worth in those parties, into unity with itself, has led some clever folks to believe, that hereafter all social and political tendencies will be in that direction. We hope our neighbor understands us.

THE NATIONAL ERA feels warranted in saying, that Hon. J. P. Hale "is in favor of the inalienability of the homestead, and the freedom of the public lands to actual settlers." We trust he is, but hope the questioning committee of the Industrial Congress, will get Mr. Hale's views in his own hand writing.

WISCONSIN.—The youngest star of our republic, shines brightest of all the constellation. We learn by *Young America*, that the present Legislature goes for free soil, land limitation, and the homestead exemption.

FROM A NEW QUARTER.—The following tribute of good words in our behalf, is from the *Upland Union*—a Cass and Butler journal, we are sorry to say—published at Chester, Pa. We thank the Editor for his generous mention of us, and hope that he will ere long see a better way of serving the laboring classes, than by sustaining either Cass or Taylor.

NEW ERA OF INDUSTRY.—We have seen a number of this paper, published in Boston, and from a hasty perusal of its contents, we think it ranks among the most useful and instructive publications for the working classes. The elevation of these classes, mentally and morally, is inseparably connected with the perpetuity of our great and growing republic; and this paper appears to be well calculated to elevate the producer, by showing him the important position he holds in the scale of physical and political welfare, and that non-producers are but so many dead weights on society.

Boston, July 5th, 1848.

SUPREME DIVISION W. M. P. U. met in Quarterly Session, as per notification, and proceeded to business.

The referred business of last session was then called up for action upon it, which was as follows.

The proposition to amend the Constitution of the S. D., by striking out the words, "from and after the 1st of January," &c., was adopted.

The second proposition, to amend the 3d Article so as to entitle each Division to one delegate for the first fifteen members comprising the Division, and one for the next fifty members, and one for the next additional one hundred members, was adopted.

The Report of the Board of Trade was read and accepted, as follows:

To the Supreme Division, W. M. P. U.

The Board of Trade respectfully submit the following report for the quarter ending June 30th, 1848.

The Board, during the quarter, have applied themselves assiduously to carrying out the objects for which they were organized, and they are happy to be able to state, that success has thus far crowned their efforts.

Advantageous bargains have been made by purchasing large quantities at a time; and a considerable sum saved thereby to Divisions. The Board can in most cases purchase sugar, by taking from 20 to 30 boxes, at one quarter of a cent per pound less than it can be purchased for in smaller quantities, which makes a difference of over 4 per cent.

The same may be said of some other articles; and when we consider the competitive and antagonistical relations under which we have all grown up, and which it will take time to change, we think we have reason to rejoice that we have effected so great a degree of union and combination, rather than to complain that it is not all that we desire to make it. Four fifths of the Divisions do their business, in whole or in part, through the Board, which is the best evidence of its value. The amount of purchases made for Divisions during the quarter, is $33,000.

The subject of Exchanges in Produce has received some attention, and we have received several communications on the subject, and answered them. One friend in Detroit sent on a lot of flour, with orders to his agent to give us the preference, but the flour, on examination, was not such as would give satisfaction to the Divisions. He writes that he can send us the Portage Mills, or any other brand that we want.

Mr. Brooks thinks he shall be able to do something for the advantage of the Union during this harvest.

Several communications in regard to butter, have been received. We have received several

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JOHN G. KAULBACK, JR., NELSO
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A. C. LAWRENCE, PELAT
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Mr. Trask, from the Committ
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HENRY P. TRASK,
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We are happy to learn, published at Chester, turers of the City and have generally acqui- Law, enacted by the last vania. They have quit- ge practically taking its of both employer and s a wide difference in the States of Pennsyl- shire. The latter State ir Law last year, but it by the manufacturers ate. We shall see what will do. We shall see to be really protected, or trified with.

ditor of the *Lowell Gazette* the depths of Noah Web- *frend* languages, after the dularity. Fatigued and abor; he has asked of us had used the good sense Frenchman, he would knowledge not difficult. ough Paris. Eau du Co- ateful to our neighbor, a s an, and therefore, he French dictionary. We er, to help his infirmity. his and their destiny, the amily was originally en- tirking-plaster principle, ol which is to preserve of the race. The time o great political parties, have made any use of it, een depied, and its name e there have been some existence; and the strong h it has exhibited, in th in those parties, into ed some clever folks to all social and political that direction. We hope us us.

feels warranted in say- ie is in favor of the in- estead, and the freedom actual settlers." We e questioning committee ress, will get Mr. Hale's warning.

angest star of our repub- al the constellation. We , that the present Legis- lauld limitation, and the

ER.—The following trib- our behalf, is from the ston and Boston Journal, we shed at Chester, Pa. We generous mention of us, ers long see a better way. classes, than by sustain- er.

We have also a number of ston, and from a party persuad- ranks among the most useful ife the working classes. The ncerely and morally, is insep- perfecting of our great and ystem. This to be well cal- ts, by showing him the im- the scale of physical and po- productions are but so many

Boston, July 5th, 1848.— C. M. P. U. met in Char- ganization, and proceeded

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Board of Trade was read

W. M. P. U. respectfully submit the the quarter ending June

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HENRY P. TRASK, PELATIAH PURINTON, *Special Committee.* J. P. CURRIER,

A motion was made by Mr. Abbott, of Divisi- ion No. 3, for certain amendments of the Consti- tution. Mr. Trask moved to amend it by refer- ring the subject of a general revision of the Constitution, to a Committee of five. After a long discussion, the Chair ruled the motion to be out of order, on the ground of informality; the Constitution requiring a specification, of pro- posed alterations of that instrument.

The Committee on returns from subordinate Divisions, recommended that the Secretary be instructed to issue in his next circular, a blank form of certificate of election of delegates, and quarterly returns of the following statistics, viz: Names of President and Corresponding Secreta- ry; number of members belonging to each Di- vision; names of delegates to the Supreme Di- vision, when elected, and for how long.

After one or two more unimportant items of business, the Division adjourned, having held one of the most encouraging and profitable of all its meetings.

Attest, A. J. WRIGHT, *Secretary.*

lots from Springfield, and a letter from Burling- ton, Vt, inquiring what we can do on the arti- cle of butter.

Some progress has been made in having shoes manufactured for Divisions. We can have made at short notice, calf and kip boots, calf and goat brogans, also ladies' shoes.

The object we wish to accomplish, is not yet sufficiently understood, that is, to divide that portion of the price of productions, which is termed profits, equally between the producer and the consumer. Thus far, those who send produce are willing we should have it at the market price, which does nothing for the con- sumer; and we are endeavoring to induce both *farmers* and manufacturers to come nearer to a standard based on equity, and not, as at present, regulated only by necessity. This we know is a difficult task, requiring time; but the Board feel confident that, by steadily pursuing the ob- ject, we shall soon be able to report progress.

JOHN G. KALLBACK, JR., NELSON WORTHEN, PETER I. BLACKER, JOHN F. ABBOT, A. C. LAWRENCE, PELATIAH PURINTON, JEFFERSON PUTNAM.

At 12½ o'clock the Union adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M., when the members repaired to the ad- joining hall, and partook of a plentiful collation, at their own expense. Speeches and sentiments in favor of the cause, were offered. The occa- sion was highly pleasant and edifying.

At 2½, the Division was called to order. The morning minutes were read and approved.

Mr. Trask, from the Committee on the Reso- lutions of Division No. 14, relative to a Cooper- ative Boot and Shoe Manufactory, made the fol- lowing report, which after a full discussion was accepted, and referred to a Committee of three, with instructions to print, and circulate it among the Divisions. Messrs. A. J. Wright, H. F. Trask and John Turner were appointed said Committee.

To the Supreme Division of the W. M. P. U.

Your Committee have attended to the duty assigned them, and present the following report.

The subject of a co-operative boot and shoe manufactory, as presented to the Division by No. 14, of Springfield. The resolution sets forth the cause why boots and shoes are not of a mer- chantable quality. The cause why the prices are as high as they are, is owing to competition, Your Committee most fully concur in this view. Co-operation is its remedy, as has been our reme- dy in the purchase of groceries, fuel, &c. In other words, the organization of industry. The resolution of No. 14 has the unanimous concur- rence of the Committee; in our opinion it is the only means by which we can protect labor from evils of the most gigantic magnitude—evils which, if left to themselves, must crush and kill our own Protective Union movement. First, having nothing to rely upon for the means to buy our goods, but the uncertain, insecure, un- natural labor of our present civilization, we are obliged to fall back upon credit; and credit is our ruin as a Society. The evils that we suffer are apparent to all—want of work, a bad article, overstock in the market, dependence on the part of men and families; and in the contin- uance of such a state of things, ignorance sub- verting all order and liberty, and the death of all human happiness.

The evils of that particular branch of indus- try, the boot and shoe business, are—first, in- ferior article; different functions make each a different article; for instance, thin boots in one place, thick boots in another, shoes in another, brogans in another, and all make so as to obtain the greatest return for the labor expended.

This want of union at one place where all the varieties of feet coverings can be procured, is felt by your Committee; the idea of organiza- tion, then, is the subject upon which the minds of your Committee have been engaged. It is all useless to tell of the miseries under which we labor, unless we set forth a plan by which we can free ourselves from them.

What then shall be the organization? Shall it be under the power of the Supreme Division, or shall it stand upon its own independent basis? Had the Supreme Division ample funds for the purpose, without doubt it would be the best pol- icy to place it under its direction; but not hav- ing the requisite funds, your Committee recom- mend the formation of an independent co-opera- tive manufactory, guaranteeing to if by the Supreme Division all the trade of the several Unions, providing such co-operative society make all operatives co-partners according to skill, capital and labor by them invested.

Your Committee thought it not a just opera- tion to give all our trade to one man to be alone enriched. The policy of our Union *must be* to establish *justice, equality, fraternity.* It can be done by thus commencing in trade, and extend- ing it to all departments of labor, constituting all co-partners; then there will be mutual interests for its security; each will feel his character to be at stake, as well as his bread. Guarantee to them the trade of the Unions, they will always have a market for their productions—no doubt- ful customers will they have—no bad debts—one glorious Union! Thus trading, we shall be employing our own members, living within our selves, patronizing principles of co-operation and justice, and establishing a system of economy.

At present these articles are sold to dealers in Fulton street, then sold to smaller retailers, to be again resold, thus requiring two or three profits to be paid by the consumer. Thus much upon this subject. With regard to the resolution re- commending co-operative societies among poor seamstresses, your Committee must fully concur.

Bad as is the condition of the working men *the wide world over*, that of *women* is still more deplorable; and if co-operation be essential to the elevation of the one, how much more indeed is it to that of the other. And guaranteeing to them, alike with the other contemplated manu- factory, the trade of the Unions, with woman's *genius, designs* and *industry*, what may not be thereby accomplished.

HENRY P. TRASK, PELATIAH PURINTON, *Special Committee.* J. P. CURRIER,

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Our fair friend of Worcester, will pardon the omission of her letter, written upon hear- ing a political speech of General Gaines, at Roxbury. They were hidden among other articles in our drawer, and we did not discover them until too late for this week. We did not get them in season for the last.

F. L. T.—Where are you? We hope you have not taken French leave of us. Let us hear from you, as of old.

Shall we never get any thing more, from our favorite Iron Harper, Mr. Duganne? We are grown quite strangers.

Our Washington correspondent C. H. B. has also fallen silent—we hope not dumb forever.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DIVISION NO 37, W. M. P. U.

All persons are hereby forbidden to give credit or trust any Officer or Member of Division No. 37, South Andover, on account of said Division, as it will not hold itself responsible for debts thus contracted.

By order of the Division,
WM. H. FOSTER, *Cor. Sec.*

Andover, March 21, 1848. mar 31. 3t

DIVISION NO 27, W. M. P. U.

It being an established rule of Division No. 27, (Andover) to do their business entirely on the cash system, they hereby give notice that the Division will not hold itself responsible for any debts contracted by any individual on account of said Division.

Jonas Lovering, *Pres't.*
Joseph Wakefield, *Sec'y.*

ANDOVER, March 22, 1848. mar31 3t

DIVISION NO 11, W. M. P. U.

It being a rule and principle fully established asking or giving credit to *none*, therefore—All persons are fur- bidden to give credit to any agent or individual on ac- count or said Division, as the above policy will be strict- ly adhered to.

J. B. Fish, *Pres't.*
Jona. Weeks, *Rec. Sec'y.*

LOWELL, March 23, 1848. mar31 3t

DIVISION NO. 20, W. M. P. U.

In consequence of legal advice having been received touching the liabilities of Subordinate Divisions of the Union, Notice is hereby given, forbidding all persons giving credit on account of Division No. 20, as their business is transacted entirely for Cash.

C. H. de Rochemont, *Pres't.*
Chas. F. Classen, *Sec'y.* 2637

DIVISION NO. 15, W. M. P. U.

It being the established rule of Division No. 15 to do their business entirely on the *Cash* system, they hereby give Notice, That the Division will not hold itself re- sponsible for any debts contracted by any person or per- sons on account of said Division.

J. B. Pierce, *Pres't.*
B. W. Dexter, *Sec'y.*

NORTH CHELMSFORD, April 30, 1848. 6w39

It being the settled policy and established rule of the Working Men's Protective Union to buy and sell their goods for Cash only, asking no credit and giving none,

All persons are forbidden to give credit to, or trust any one on account or in behalf of the Supreme Divi- sion of the Working Men's Protective Union; as no one is authorized or permitted to contract any debts for said Division.

JOHN TURNER, *Pres't.* } Sec. Div.
ALBERT J. WRIGHT, *Sec'y.* } W. M. P. U.

WANTED, Two or three active and efficient Trav- elling Agents for *The New Era of Industry.* The *most liberal* encouragement will be given: Call and learn *our terms*, Office No. 2 Water Street (Office of Wright's Steam Press) Boston, Mass. Local Agents are also wanted in all parts of the United States.

THE BOSTON UNION OF ASSOCIATIONISTS hold a meet- ing every Wednesday evening, at their room, No. 30 Bromfield street. Persons interested in Social Reform and the Organization of Labor are invited to attend.

MARKET REPORTS.

BOSTON MARKET.—July 10.

[Reported for the Chronotype.]

The news from Europe by the steamer has produced but little change in the market. Flour continues with- out change; sales Michigan at $5.50 a $5.62, common brands, and some parcels at $5.75; Genesee common brands at $5.87 a $6, and fancy and extra brands at $6.50 a $7.25. Corn—Sales at 53 a 55c. for Southern yellow, and 48 a 50c. for white. Oats are dull at 41 a 42c. for Northern, and 32 a 35c. per bu. for Southern. Rye is selling at 70c. per bu.

HOME PRODUCE MARKET.

[Reported for the Boston Path-Finder.]

PROVISIONS			
Butter, firkin, lb	20a25	Beef Tongue,	10a12
Butter, tub,	16a20	Lard, Boston tub,	8a8½
Cheese, new milk, lb	8a10	Lard, Western keg	8
Eggs, doz,	16	Veal,	5a11
Beef, cattle,	6a12	Lamb, qr,	$1a$1.50
Beef, salted,	7a9	Calves, whole,	7a9
Beef, smoked,	10a12	Mutton,	5a12
Hogs, whole,	5½a6½	Chickens, pair,	62a$1.25
Pork, fresh,	5a5½	Turkeys, each,	$1a$1.50
Pork, salt,	5a10	Geese,	6a10
Hams, Boston,	10	Duck, pair,	62a$1.25
Hams, Western,	8	Pigeons, doz,	62½
FISH:			
Codfish, lb	3a4	Eels,	6a8
Haddock,	3a4	Pickerel,	10a12
Lobster,	5a6	Tongues and Sounds,	6a—
Salmon,	20a25	Mackerel, each,	8a12
Shad, each,	25	Perch, doz,	25
VEGETABLES			
Potatoes, new, bushel	$2	Beans, string, bushel,	$2
Potatoes, Sweet,	$1.50	Rhubarb, lb,	2
Turnips, bunch,	8	Spinach, pk,	12½
Squash, summer, each,	4a6	Radishes, bunch,	4
Onions, bunch,	3a6	Lettuce, head,	3
Beets, new, bunch,	75	Asparagus, bunch,	8
Peas, bushel,	$1.50	Cucumbers, each,	2
FRUIT.			
Apples, dried, lb,	6a8	Oranges, doz,	25a50
Apples, bushel,	$1a$1.50	Lemons,	25
Pine Apples, each,	12a25	Figs, lb,	10a20
Strawberries, box,	25	Cherries,	12
Gooseberries, qt,	8		

[Reported for the Cincinnati Herald.]

Wheat per bushel,	65c.	Potatoes, per bush,	55a60c.
Oats, " "	35a36c.	Apples, " "	75c.a$1
Corn, " "	35a35c.	Butter, lb, in roll,	12a00c.
Rye, " "	50a00c.	" " crock,	8a10c.
Barley, " "	40a70c.	Eggs, per doz,	8c.
Flaxseed, " "	80a85c.	Turkeys, " "	40a50c.
Hay, per ton,	$11a$14	Chickens, " "	15c.
Wood, per cord,	$3.00a$4	Ducks, " "	10c.

MARRIED,

In this city, July 7th, by Rev. Dr. Adams, Mr. Russell P. Wood to Mary E. Wade, only daughter of Rufus Bigelow, Esq.

At South Boston, June 8th, by Rev. J. H. Fairchild, Mr. Parker N. Bodfish, of Wareham, Mass., to Hannah Elizabeth, daughter of William Aikin, of South Boston.

DIED,

At Charlestown, July 4th, Mr. John M. Johnson, (col- ored,) aged 36.

At Hoosuck, June 20th, Col. Timothy Graves, a revo- lutionary soldier, aged 94.

At Worthington, Ct., June 16th, Lot Drake, a revolution- ary patriot.

At New Haven, July 4, Joseph E. H. Cone, a mem- ber of the Freshmen Class, Yale College, of the City of Houston, Texas, aged 17.

Lost overboard from schooner Cinderella, of Glouces- ter, on George's Bank, John Witham, aged 23.

DIRECTORY OF THE W. M. P. U.

SUPREME DIVISION. Meeting the first week in Jan- uary, April July and October.
John Turner, *Pres't.*
Albert J. Wright, *Sec'y.*

Division No. 1, Boston. Meeting Wednesday evening, No. 3, Boylston Hall. Store in Warren St., Universalist church building.
H. Seaver, *Pres't.*
Chas. F. Jones, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Division No. 2, Roxbury. Meeting Tuesday eve- ning, Union Hall. Store in Warren St., near Washing- ton.
T. S. Parrill, *Pres't.*
Edwin Litchfield, *Rec. Sec'y*

Division No 3. South Boston. Meeting Thursday evening, corner of Fourth and C streets. Store in same building.
Joseph W. Hayes, *Pres't.*

Division No. 4, Lynn. Meeting Tuesday and Thurs- day evenings, at Store on Union street.
Edward A. Holden, *Pres't.*
T. J. Pinkham, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Division No 5, Boston. Meeting Wednesday eve- ning, No. 15 Merrimack street. Store at same place.
Henry A. Hobbs, *Pres't.*
S. H. Gooding, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Division No. 6, Manchester, N. H. Meeting Thurs- day evening, No. 2 Union building, Elm st. Store No. 4 Methodist church building.
B. F. Bean, *Pres't.*
Charles W. Barker, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Division No. 7, Cabotville. Meeting 1st and 3d Thursday evening of each month, in room adjoining the Store, on Cabot st
William Barnes, *Pres't.*
M. Pinney, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Division No 8, Canton. Meeting Monday evening at Store, corner of Washington and Bolivar sts.
W. W. Hall, *Pres't.*
Robert Henderson, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Division No 10, Nashua, N. H. Meeting Saturday evening, at Beasom's Temperance Hall, on Factory st.
Martin Crafts, *Pres't.*
E. Greenwood, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Division No. 11, Lowell. Meeting Saturday eve- ning, Humanity Hall, Market st. Store in same building.
Joel Hatch, *Pres't.*
A. Chamberlin, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Division No. 12, Worcester. Meeting Saturday eve- ning in Hall over Store, No. 51 Main st.
Charles E. Staples, *Pres't.*
Charles H. Finch, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Division No. 13, Holliston. Meeting Tuesday eve- ning, at Store, basement room of E. H. Warren's shop.
John R. Cook, *Pres't.*
A. B. Warfield, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Division No. 14, Springfield. Meeting for business on the 1st and 3d Thursday evenings of each month; for receiving every Wednesday evening, in room attached to Store, Wilcox's building, near R. R. depot, on Main street.
William B. Hastings, *Pres't.*
Chauncy Sanderson, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Division No. 15, North Chelmsford. Meeting Monday evening, at Store on Merrimack st.
J. B. Pierce, *Pres't.*
B. W. Dexter, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Division No. 16, Lowell. Meeting 1st and 3d Saturday evening in Lecture Room, Committee Room of St. Paul's Church, Hurd st. Store on South st.
E. Rollin, *Pres't.*
O. Pierce, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Division No. 17, Lawrence. No Report.

Division No. 18, Hopkinton. Meeting and Store, Haydn Row.
T. Leonard, *Pres't.*
Ira Ruben Smith, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Division No. 19, Stoneham. Meeting, Town Hall.
James W. Hurd, *Pres't.*
H. N. Wyeth, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Division No. 20. Boston. Meeting Tuesday evening in Suffolk Hall, corner of Canton and Suffolk st. Store on Suffolk st.
Chas. H. de Rochemont, *Pres't.*
Charles F. Classen, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Division No. 21, Cambridgeport. Meeting Friday evening, at Store, Hovey's Block, Main st.
Randall Hayden, *Pres't.*
J. N. Bang, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Division No. 22, Charlestown. No report.

Division No. 23, Sandwich. Meeting Monday eve- ning, at Store-room, Town Hall building.
Francis Smith, *Pres't.*
James E. Ingraham, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Division No. 24, Salem. Meeting Wednesday eve- ning, No. 56 Washington st. Store on same street.
Moses Eastman, *Pres't.*
Stephen Tuttle, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Division No. 25, Lynn. Meeting Wednesday and Saturday evenings, at Store, Chestnut st.
Shadrach Rennells, *Pres't.*
Samuel Collins, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Division No. 26, Winooski Falls, Vt. Meeting Satur- day evening, at Store, on Barlow st.
Noah Mansfield, *Pres't.*
J. G. White, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Division No. 27, Andover, Frye village. Meeting Monday evening, at Store.
Jonas Lovering, *Pres't.*
James Hector, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Division No. 28, Lynn. Meeting Monday and Thurs- day evenings, at Store, Union st.
Wm. P. White, *Pres't.*
Thomas Collyer, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Division No. 29, Concord, N. H. Meeting Wednes- day evening, Athenæum Hall, Main st. Store on Main st., opposite Phenix Hotel.
William Carr, *Pres't.*
Cyrus Peabody, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Division No. 30, Lynn. Meeting and Store not re- ported.
William F. Parker, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Division No. 31, Woburn. Meeting Tuesday eve- ning, at Wade's Hall. Store 80 rods north of Woburn centre.
Thomas Doliver, *Pres't.*
J. W. Taylor, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Division No. 32, Bangor, Me. Store, No. 16 Central st.
John Stevens, *Pres't.*
Samuel Dutton, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Division No. 33, Providence, R. I. Meeting Tuesday evening, at Store, No. 330 North Main st.
Welcome Angell, *Pres't.*
W. J. Waterman, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Division No. 34, East Boston. Meeting Tuesday evening. Store, south side of Maverick square.
Jesse Tuttle, *Pres't.*
William Thompson, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Division No. 35, Lynn. Meeting, 1st Monday eve- ning of each month, in room over No. 57 South Common st. Store. No. 60 North Common st.
Aaron Lummus, *Pres't.*
Joseph M. Rowell, *Rec. Sec'y*

Division No. 36, Randolph. Meeting Wednesday evening, at Store, in Silas Alden's Building.
E. A. Allen, *Pres't.*
Darius Payne, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Division No. 37, South Andover. Meeting Tuesday evening, at Rechabite Hall. Store on Main st., opposite Andover Bank.
Benjamin F. Wardwell, *Pres't.*
Oscar G. Ingalls, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Division No. 38, West Medway. Meeting Tuesday evening, in room adjoining Store.
A. C. Grant, *Pres't.*
E. G. Ware, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Division No. 39, East Stoughton. Meeting Tuesday evening, in Hall over Store.
Charles A. French, *Pres't.*
James Humphrey, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Division No. 40, Roxbury. Meeting 2d and 4th Friday each month, at the Store, corner of Washington st. and Suffolk place.
Joseph D. Young, *Pres't.*
Tom Russell, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Division No. 41, Stoughton. Meeting Saturday eve- ning, at Town Hall. Store at Stoughton Centre.
Jedediah Jones, *Pres't.*
James Capen, 2d, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Division No. 42, Worcester. Meeting Wednesday evening, at Store, Newton's Block, No. 3 Front st.
Calvin Newton, *Pres't.*
W. T. Hildrup, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Division No. 43 East Randolph, Mass.
Gliddon Howard, *Pres't.*
Thomas West, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Division No. 44, Manchester, N. H.
James A. Grigg, *Pres't.*
Lyman P. Batchelder, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Division No. 45, Providence, R. I.
Jared W. Soovell, *Pres't.*
Alva M. Stetson, *Rec. Sec'y.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ESSEX COUNTY FEMALE HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY OFFICE, at No. 210 Merrimac Street, (King's Block.)

H. I. STONE, *Agent.*

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MERRIAM'S CHEMICAL OLIVE SOAP.

HAVE received and shall continue to receive and keep constantly on hand a supply of this pleasant soap, which I warrant genuine, and can confidently recommend as being the best and cheapest article for family use that has ever been offered to the public.

It is superior to Castile, for stable-keeper's and manufacturer's use.

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PRICES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT,

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No. 2 Albany Street, (opposite the United States Hotel) Boston.

Messrs Patten and Hine beg leave to inform the Public, that their Charges for Dental Operations, both surgical and mechanical, are full fifty per cent. less, than are charged by those who have been accustomed to operation to be equal, if not superior, to those performed at double the cost.

Persons in want of the services of a Dentist, will find it to their advantage to call as above.

REFERENCES.
Dr. Stevens, Dr. Jackson,
Dr. Davenport, Dr. Chapman,
Dr. Hayward, Dr. Wilson,
Dr. Jones.

MEDICAL NOTICE.
DR. F. MORRILL

Is happy once more to make his annual acknowledge ment to the public for the generous confidence heretofore reposed in him as a Physician, and for the unusual patronage he has received during the last twenty months. If pecuniary remuneration were the *only* reward to be received for administering relief to the afflicted and dis- pressed poor, there would be no less motive to prac- tice the healing art—but fortunately for the bodily afflicted portion of humanity, this is not universally the cause. To the accomplished and well-disposed physici- an, there is a deep, heart-felt satisfaction arising from the performance of deeds of healing human pain, and relieving pain, which can never arise from mere ac- quirement. Yet while he acknowledges his satisfaction for most pecuniary favors, he has to acknowledge the still higher gratification that he has sufficient reason to believe that he has been the source from which hun- dreds much relief to the distressed and declining invali- lid. Repeated written communications, as well as oral statements, continue to flow in from every section of our own country, and also from the Canadas, testifying to the efficacy and relieving properties of his medicines, whither they have been sent after the consultation by letters. He asks for no other *recommendation* than the consciousness of his affording relief to the thousands whose unfortunate case, or a judicious treatment, and whose sad ignorance of the precious laws of their physi- cal constitution, have so often plunged them into the depths of human suffering. Feeling, as he does, the importance and usefulness of his calling, with full con- fidence in the efficacy and salutary effects of his medi- cines, he would still say, come and I will relieve you.

"A WORD TO THE WISE." To those who have been treated medically by Dr. M., he deems it unnecessary to offer any word of *caution*; but to those who may know him not, and who are seeking relief from diseases of any name or nature, but particularly those of a se- cret or private character, he would say be cautious as to where you make your first call. When you are in- formed that Dr. Morrill is the only *advertising* physi- cian of any reputation in Lowell, you will no doubt govern yourselves accordingly. He would not make this assertion did he not know that his own community were aware of its truth. If those there are who can obtain a *professional* fame, irrespective of the means by which it is obtained, it may truly be said that such en- joyments are not to be envied; but for one

"Give me an HONEST fame, or give me none."

N. B. DR. MORRILL has moved his new office, from MIDDLESEX STREET, to MIDDLE STREET, on the spot heretofore known as No. 9, opposite the Post Office. His office hereafter will be known as No. 11 Middle st., opposite the Post Office, where he can be consulted as usual. His Female Monthly Drops and Pills are a certain remedy for all Suppressions, Irregu- larities, &c., and can be obtained either at his Office or at his residence on Middlesex st, near the New Depot.) A perfect cure warranted in all cases of venereal disease, and thereby arresting the progress of decay, and render- ing them useful for many years.

MINERAL TEETH inserted on gold plate or pivot, from a single tooth to a whole set. These are inserted in circumstances may require. Another very important branch of Dental Science, consists in applying upon sets of teeth on the principle of atmospheric pressure, without springs.

☞ Teeth cleansed, extracted, &c. Terms mode- rate. All operations warranted to give perfect satisfac- tion.

☞ Teeth transplanted.

N. B. He would farther say, that the most agreeable and approved method of fastening in most cases, is specially endorsed and the tooth saved.

THE NATIONAL ERA,
WASHINGTON CITY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

L. P. NOBLE, PUBLISHER.

The leading purpose of this journal is, the discussion of the question of Slavery, and the advocacy of the Democratic principles of the Liberty Party. Due attention is given to Social and Political Questions of general im- portance; nor are the interests of a Pure Literature overlooked.

It aims to preserve a faithful record of important events; of inventions or discoveries affecting the pro- gress of Society; of public documents of permanent value; and, during the sessions of Congress, to present such reports of its proceedings, as will convey a cor- rect idea, not only of its action, but of its spirit and policy. The debates on the exciting subjects of Slavery and the Mexican War, expected to arise in the next Congress, will occupy a large share of its columns.

Arrangements have been made for extending and en- riching its already valuable Department of Home and Foreign Correspondence.

It is printed on a mammoth sheet, of the finest qual- ity, in the best style, at $2 a year, *payable in advance.*

The generous spirit in which the *Era* has been wel- comed by the Public Press, and the very liberal patron- age it has received during this, the first year of its existence, encourages us to hope for large accessions to our subscription list.

It is desirable that subscriptions be forwarded without delay, so that they may be entered before the approach- ing Congress.

All communications addressed to

L. P. NOBLE,
Publisher of the National Era, Washington, D. C.

NEW BOOKS.

A Collection of the Writings of Nathaniel P. Rogers. Price $1.00.

Facts for the People, showing the relations of the United States to Slavery, embracing a History of the Mexican War, its origin and objects. Compiled from official and other authentic documents, by Leonard Moody. Price, 20 cents.

The Church as it is; or the Forlorn Hope of Slavery, by Parker Pillsbury. Second Edition, revised and im- proved, 15 cents.

Unconstitutionality of Slavery, Part 1st and 2d, by Lysander Spooner; 50 cents.

Historical and Critical Lectures on the Bible, by John Pierce, Pastor of 2d Universalist Church in Danvers, 25 cts.

Water Cure Manual, by Joel Shew, M D., 50 cents.

For sale by BELA MARSH,
Oct8. 3mos. No. 25 CORNHILL, Boston.

JONATHAN LADD,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Commissioner for the State of Vermont.

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PROSPECTUS
OF THE LIBRARY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

This Periodical is established to promote the grea cause of SOCIAL PROGRESS and HUMAN ELEVATION. The character of its discussions to this End will be of two fold—Doctrinal and Practical.

First, in the sphere of pure Doctrine, it will treat o what may properly be termed SOCIAL SCIENCE This new Science comprehends *the Natural Laws an Principles of Social Organization*, a knowledge o which is essentially necessary to the realization of wise and beneficent reform of Human Society, and t enlightened Progress. Under this head will also be considered the Nature of Man, his Passions and his Destiny.

Second, in the Practical sphere, the Library of So- cial Science will advocate *thorough measures of Re- form*,—that is, organic reforms in our Political, Indus- trial and Social Institutions; which reforms imply an entire REORGANIZATION OF SOCIETY. The measures proposed, while profoundly radical, will, how- ever, be truly conservative; not revolutionary and de- structive, but pacific and constructive in their policy and principles, promoting the interests of all classes of society, and securing the universal elevation and happi- ness of mankind. A number of valuable practical and economical arrangements will be explained and recommended, which may be adopted in present socie- ty. The discussions of a practical nature will also em- brace such questions as the Organization of Labor;—Free Trade;—Free Competition;—the extended ap- plication and monopoly of Machinery;—the Industrial Rights of Man;—the relations of Capital and Labor;—the *compound* Protection of Industry, or protection to the Laborer as well as the Capitalist;—the true theory of Property, and Division of Profits;—an equitable sys- tem of Commerce; and many other important social questions.

The Library of Social Science will be divided into two Departments. In one department the subjects here referred to will be treated; and in it will also be presented a summary review of the great reforms now agitated in France, Germany, England and the United States, which are the principal theatres of the progres- sive movement of this age. The other department will be devoted to the publication in English of the works of CHARLES FOURIER.

The doctrines of Association have been before the American public for several years, through the writings and lectures of their advocates, but, except in a few partial translations, the writings of the great discoverer and founder of Social Science, have remained un- known. Consequently there is much misunderstanding, aggravated by the most flagrant falsification, of the character of Fourier's discoveries, and the value of his claims to consideration as Teacher, on the vital ques- tion of Social Reform—a misunderstanding which, in many minds, has settled into a despondent prejudice, distrust and aversion. It is therefore due to the public, and to Fourier himself, that a complete and faithful ex- position of his doctrines should be made in his own words. The translations will be made with the utmost care, and will be accompanied with notes and explana- tions which will assist the comprehension of the more difficult parts of the doctrine.

The Library of Social Science addresses itself es- pecially to those who are seeking for *positive principles* as guides in the solution of the great question of Hu- man Progress, the question of Social Progress and Human Im- provement.

This Magazine will be published on the 15th of each month; and will be printed in large and handsome type, on fine paper. The first number will be issued in Ja- nuary, 1848.

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☞ Ladies from the Country, in pursuit of FURS, will do well to look for No. 90 Merrimack St. where they can buy Good Muffs for *One Dollar and Fifty cents* a piece. oct19

Lowell, Oct. 19, 1847.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

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YOUTH AND AGE.

The following beautiful lines originally appeared in the "Etonian," a periodical started about twenty years ago by the boys of Eton College. For truth, tenderness and melody, they are incomparable.—*Louisville Examiner.*

I often think each tottering form
That limps along in life's decline,
Once bore a heart as young, as warm,
As full of idle thoughts as mine!
And each has had its dream of joy,
His own unequaled pure romance;
Commencing when the blushing boy
First thrills at lovely woman's glance.

And could each tell his tale of youth,
Would think its scenes of love evince
More passion, more unearthly truth,
Than any tale before or since.
Yes! they could tell of tender lays
At midnight penned in classic shades;
Of days more bright than modern days,
And maids more fair than modern maids:

Of whispers in a willing ear,
Of kisses on a willing cheek!
Each kiss, each whisper, far too dear
Our moderate lips to give or speak:
Of passions too untimely crossed,
Of passions slighted or betrayed—
Of kindred spirits early lost,
And buds that blossom but to fade:

Of beaming eyes, of tresses gay,
Elastic frame and noble brow,
And forms that have all passed away,
And left them what we see them now.
And is it thus—is human love
So very light and frail a thing?
And must Youth's brightest visions move
Forever on Time's ruthless wing?

Must all the eyes that still are bright,
And all the lips that talk of bliss,
And all that forms so fair a sight,
Hereafter only come to this?
Then what are Earth's best visions worth,
If we at length must lose them thus?
If all we value most on Earth,
Ere long must fade away from us?

SIMPLE LIVING.—Before Pius IX. applied the axe to the numberless abuses which he found spreading even to the very steps of his throne, he commenced with that which was nearest to him, his own household. Sixty horses were fattening in the royal stables. "These are too many by half," said the Pope, and thirty of them were immediately sold for the benefit of the poor of the city. His establishment he also reduced to the number absolutely necessary. Enormous sums had been lavished in keeping up the pontifical gardens; he modified the system, without in the least degree derogating from their beauty or utility. "I am a priest of Jesus," he said to his clerk of the kitchen, "and not a Lucullus. Serve me in future as a poor priest." From that day his table has been furnished with only three plain dishes, and very ordinary wine. After a long conversation with Cardinal Gizzi one evening, upon the subject of the reforms he contemplated, he asked for some lemonade. His valet retired to give the necessary orders, and in the course of a few minutes the servants entered, bearing two splendid gilt trays laden with refreshments of every description, and prepared as if by enchantment. "I only asked for some lemonade," said the sovereign pontiff. "It is true, most holy father," they replied; "but we have only conformed to the prescribed ceremonial, and according to custom have to offer to your highness these various refreshments." "Very well," replied the Pope, "be good enough to bring me a lemon." It was brought immediately. "Now give me the sugar, and a glass of water." Then, having made the lemonade, he added, "Take away these dishes, distribute the refreshments they contain to the first poor persons you find upon the place of Monte Cavallo; give each of them ten baiocci, and for the future never offer me any thing beyond that for which I ask. Go!"—*The First Year of the Pontificate.*

DAGUERREOTYPE DISCOVERY.—It is well known that the edge of the sharpest and most polished lancet looks as blunt as the back of a case-knife, and jagged as a saw, in viewing it through a microscope. The finest painting, thus viewed, becomes rough and uneven, and is entirely destitute of beauty of coloring or outline. It is not so with the phonographic art. A professional gentleman of this city, a few days since, applied a microscope to a daguerreotype miniature, and to his surprise it became a life-like "bust," or cast, with the natural coloring of the hair, the eyes and the dress, with the natural expression of countenance. The bust will appear as of plaster, or granite, or of Parian marble, according to the purity of the glass set over the picture! To test this discovery, take a microscope—a watchmaker's eye-glass, for instance—apply it to the eye and in a proper light, range it at the true focal distance from the picture, and you have a view that is truly wonderful. It may be used to detect any imperfections of the picture not perceptible to the naked eye.—*Scientific American.*

A GENTLEMAN.—Did you ever see a gentleman? We have seen two or three in our day, but real gentlemen are exceedingly rare. A gentleman is one who treats everybody with respect, whether he be black or white, low or high, poor or rich. He does not bow to wealth, scrape his knees to honor, nor hold his tongue when he sees wickedness in high places. You always receive from him a civil answer to your inquiry, and he kindly imparts to you any information in his power. He will not say a word to injure your feelings, or allude to a subject to pain your heart. Whatever may be done, he will not manifest angry feelings, or use unbecoming language. He uses no profane or indecent words; smokes no cigars in your presence, nor spits tobacco juice on your floors. He is the same kind and accommodating individual from one week's end to another.—*Portland Umpire.*

TASTE.—Dr. Dickson, of London, in the lecture on the chrono-thermal system of medicine, relates the following:—"What extraordinary likings and longings ladies sometimes fall into! Some will eat cinders; some have a fancy for rats and mice, and some, like Frenchmen, take to frog-eating! I remember reading of a lady who paid fifty pounds (two hundred and fifty dollars) for a bite of a handsome young baker's shoulder; the same lady went into hysterics because the poor fellow would not permit her to take another bite at any price."

GALVANIC SPECTACLES.—Mr. J. S. Paine, optician, of Worcester, Mass., has invented something new in the way of spectacles. He has constructed that part of the bows holding the glasses, and the bridge, of two metals, namely, silver and zinc—and he is confident of having thus achieved an important improvement by an uninterrupted flow of electricity, which he believes invigorates the eyes and actually relieves them from a world of small physical annoyances, independently of waning vision. By touching the tip of the tongue on the nose piece, an unmistakable sensation is produced, and a flash of light is instantly perceptible. Mr. Paine thinks that he feels a cool current constantly passing by the orbits while the glasses are worn. Like a genuine Yankee, he secures a patent, of course, and if the discovery equals his expectations, the millions of spectacle wearers of all countries will soon begin to pay tribute to New England ingenuity. The subject is one that should command the attention of physicians, since a new province for exploration is exposed to view.—*Medical and Surgical Journal.*

AN APPEAL TO SUBSCRIBERS.—There is a class of writers connected with the American press, who "do the energetic" in a very remarkable style. Some of our reform papers may be instanced as presenting frequent specimens of that "forcible feebleness" of which Shakspeare speaks. We think they are out done by a Western editor, who "gives it" to his delinquent subscribers as follows:

"Oh, you tarnal sap-heads, you green-tailed lizards, why don't you come along up and pay for your paper? Don't you suspect that I am such a consummate blockhead, such a short-sighted, white-livered numbskull, such an infernal fool, as to stay here to print, right in the midst of a swamp country, where the air is so dense with ague that you have to cut your way through it with a broad axe—where it *shakes* the hair off the back and the teeth out of the mouth of the very wild hog itself—unless you pay for it? If you do you're sucked, that's all."

A MUSICAL FACE.—Lord Brougham was a great wag in his youth. Once at a convivial party, when the bottle had been pushed round very freely, a gentleman not eminent for shrewdness was requested to sing. He excused himself by declaring that music was not in his composition. "Nonsense!" cried Jeffrey, who was of the party; "every one can see you have a singing face." "Ay," responded Brougham, "the notes of music are even developed there, for I can see *A flat* in it."

A QUEER CUSTOMER.—A gentleman yesterday stepped into the Real Estate Agency Office of Guy H. Salisbury, Esq., under the Patchin Bank, and asked,

"Have you any Real Estate for sale?"
"Yes, sir."
"Have you a sample of some?"
"What, sir?"
"A sample. I am prepared to buy by the load, foot or acre—or any way you please, sir; *only* I wish to see a sample."—*Buffalo Courier.*

QUEER SUPERSCRIPTION.—A letter passed through the New York Post Office, two or three days ago, with the following direction:—"Mr. Rockweel, worker in marble, tombstones, &c., with rheumatism in his neck, if cold water has not driven it out. Providence, R. I."

As an instance of the pursuit of science under difficulties, it is stated in a letter from Mr. Brune, (June 14, 1735, in the Bodleian Collection,) that Mr. Vernon followed a butterfly nine miles before he could catch it!

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Lowell, Sept. 28, 1846. n25

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aug16 H. HAMLIN.

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LAWRENCE, Sept. 10, 1847.

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THE HARBINGER.
PROSPECTUS OF THE
SIXTH VOLUME.

In presenting to the public the Sixth Volume of the Harbinger, the Editors would give a brief statement of its proposed character and aims.

The Harbinger, from its commencement, has been the advocate of a Social Reform, which shall embrace, reconcile, and do justice to the various interests that are essential to the true life of Humanity,—which, in maintaining the rights of Labor, shall not overlook the legitimate claims of Capital,—which seeks to combine the elevation of the working classes, by the introduction of a natural, efficient, and attractive system of industry, with the widest development of Art and universal, spiritual culture,—and which shall destroy the fruitful sources of antagonism, oppression, and inhumanity which now exist in the relations of men, by the establishment of such organic arrangements as will necessarily produce a comprehensive and harmonious unity.

The principles of Social Science, discovered and illustrated by the immortal genius of CHARLES FOURIER, have always occupied a conspicuous place in the expositions of the Harbinger, and will continue to be set forth and maintained, with the earnestness which their vast importance demands, but without intemperate zeal or sectarian exclusiveness.

The Harbinger will discuss all questions relating to the progress of society; the past history of the race, the present aspects of civilization, the great humanitary reforms of the day, and the political movements of Europe and America, in the light of Associative Science; but with a sincere and fraternal recognition of all elements of truth, goodness and beauty, in whatever institution or doctrine it may be called on to consider.

In conducting the Harbinger, for the future, the Editors intend to relieve it of the abstract character which to a certain degree it has hitherto borne, and to give a much larger space to General Topics, to the News of the Day, and to comments on Passing Events. They are in possession of great facilities for presenting copious and authentic summaries of domestic and foreign intelligence, which they will not fail to use with all their industry and vigilence. While they maintain an independent position with regard to our leading political parties, they do not mean to abstain from the freest criticism of their movements. Great attention will be paid to the selections, which must compose no small portion of every well-conducted weekly newspaper, so that the readers of the Harbinger will always find in its columns an entertaining, instructive and varied miscellany, in addition to the topics which give it its distinctive character.

In short, the Editors design to spare no pains to make the Harbinger an attractive and valuable Journal to all classes of readers,—to give it access to circles beyond the sphere of its immediate sympathies,—and to command the approval of the public and an extensive circulation, by the various interest of its contents, and the energy and zeal which are devoted to its management.

The present volume of the Harbinger appears in a greatly improved form, and with one half more matter than has heretofore been given. No expense has been spared to make it in all respects worthy of the position at which it aims. It is furnished to subscribers at the same low price which has made it one of the cheapest papers in this country; and in this respect, under the present arrangements, it is probably not surpassed by any weekly journal.

The Editors rely for the liberal support of their enterprise on all the old friends to whom the Harbinger has become as necessary as their daily bread, and on any new ones who now form an acquaintance with it for the first time.

We request our friends, and the friends of a free and independent press, every where to promote the circulation of our paper. Give the Harbinger a fair trial and if it does not perform more than it promises, we will not complain of desertion or neglect.

The Harbinger is published every Saturday Morning, at No. 9 Spruce St., New York, and at 111 Washington St., Boston.

It is edited by PARKE GODWIN, New York, assisted by CHARLES A. DANA and GEORGE RIPLEY, in New York, and by WILLIAM H. CHANNING and JOHN S. DWIGHT, in Boston.

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July24 tf

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July 18—1

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David Dodge,	aged 75	Sam. Payson,	aged 75
Newhall Martin,	" 78	Sam. Etheridge,	" 53
James R. Turner,	" 40	Arnold Southwick	" 48
John Lock,	" 66	Uriah Tufts,	" 75

Charlestown, March, 1847. July16—1

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aug8

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BOSTON, Aug. 7, 1847. aug8

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The Bathing House is constructed with two entire sets of Baths, each consisting of Plunge, Shower, Douche, Hose, Fountain, Eye, Spray, Flowing, Cold or Warm; and so arranged as to be comfortable, inviting, and easy of access, by invalids, at all times, from each wing of the house, one of which is occupied by gentlemen, the other by ladies. The house is so warmed as to render it perfectly comfortable, even in the coldest weather.

The "Water Cure" has been particularly successful in the following complaints: Rheumatism, acute or chronic Gout, incipient stages of Consumption; Nervous Diseases; Dispepsia, or Indigestion, with its train of symptoms, as Headache, Constipation, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, &c.; Fevers of various forms; all cutaneous diseases; Scrofulas and Spinal Complaints; diseases peculiar to females, &c.

TERMS, for board and treatment, in this establishment, will vary from Six to Ten Dollars per week, according to the rooms occupied.

All communications addressed to the Physican, (post paid) Lowell, Mass., will receive prompt attention.
DR. R. DARRAH, Proprietor.
H. FOSTER, M. D., Physician. 3m nov26

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. GIRARDIN, French Female Physician, respectfully informs the Ladies that she has removed to No. 244 Washington St. up stairs, where she continues to attend to Ladies in all kinds of diseases peculiar to females, but particularly Humors, Scrofula, Hip, and Spinal diseases, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Cancers, and Ulcers. Mrs. G. is very successful in chileren's complaints. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
BOSTON, Aug. 7, 1847. aug8

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EDITED BY ELIZUR WRIGHT.

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THE PUBLISHERS.

Boston, Sept. 1, 1847.

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BOSTON, June 2, 1847.

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East Boston, W. H. Gray	*Danvers*, Jefferson Putnam
Roxbury, J. T. Bicknell.	*Lowell*, A. C. Hill.
Holliston, Daniel Newton	*Woburn*, Henry Wendell
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Lowell, June 4.